APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1110 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 197 supra.]

Letter from the District Health Officer, Bellary, to the Director of Public Health, Madras, C.R. No. 527/28, dated 9th November 1928.

1. The population of Kamalapuram is 5,359.

		1927
2. The total number of births	... ...	193
Do. birth-rate	... ...	36·01
Do. deaths	... ...	347
Do. death-rate	... ...	64·75

Deaths.

Causewar Analysis.		Agewar Analysis.	
Born dead	3	Under 1 year	71
Cholera	8	Between 1 and 5 years ...	34
Plague	120	" 5 and 15 " ...	56
Fever	52	" 15 and 45 " ...	102
Dysentery	11	Above 45 years	84
Respiratory	6		
Injuries	1	Total ...	347
Maternal deaths	3		
All other causes	143		
Total ...	347		

3. The eight deaths of cholera synchronised with Humpi festival following the return of pilgrims from Emmanur festival of Bombay Presidency. With early steps taken, the epidemic was quickly aborted and controlled in spite of the Humpi festival.

4. The 120 deaths of plague included occurrences in two epidemics :—

(1) From 31st January to 18th March 1927 when there were 39 deaths.

(2) From 18th July to 18th October 1927 when there were 81 deaths.

Evacuation orders had been promulgated on the onset of the first epidemic but were not given effect to owing to the lateness of the season with reference to plague. There was a rebounding epidemic of very severe virulence, reports of which were suppressed for over a fortnight. The Reddi was punished on this account.

The place was evacuated with difficulty towards the close of August within which period the majority of deaths had occurred. The weather was very unfavourable for effective sun disinfection and the epidemic persisted therefore in camps.

Intensive inoculations were several times attempted but without success.

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The deaths under fever numbering 52 and a great part of the deaths shown under all other causes is directly and indirectly due to malaria which is very prevalent in the Union. This disease has sapped the vitality of the people and renders them easily susceptible to all diseases.

	1928
5. The total number of births (up to end of August 1928) ...	90
Birth-rate	25·19
The total number of deaths (up to end of August 1928).	299
Death-rate	83·7

Deaths.

Causewar Analysis.		Agewar Analysis.	
Born dead	2	Under 1 year	49
Fever	98	Between 1 and 5 years ...	41
Dysentery	29	" 5 and 15 "	15
Respiratory	11	" 15 and 45 "	106
Maternal deaths	5	Above 45 years	88
All other causes	153		
Rabies (in January)	1	Total ...	299
Total ...	299		

The high infantile mortality, the great number of deaths shown under fever and many of the deaths under all other causes are all due to malaria. Relevant extracts from the Union Inspection notes of the village for 1928 is given below.

6. *Under the heading Vital Statistics.*—"The death-rate is extremely high but the reason is the very great amount of malaria that prevailed at the village during the close of last year and the early months of this year. Practically every house had two or three patients of malaria. The Taluk Board was approached for a free supply of quinine for distribution through the Health staff, but the Board did not consider this measure necessary. Meanwhile, the Union is slowly but sure, dwindling in population on account of the ravages of malaria, plague and cholera."

7. *Under the heading relief of congestion and anti-malarial measures.*—"The village is situated at the base and sides of a water basin into which the storm water from the surrounding hills flows in. The main bazaar street is the channel at the bottom of this basin and leads westwards into wet lands. The sub-soil level is within 6 feet at the bottom of the basin but on account of the slope and the nature of the soil which is sandy, there is no appreciable dampness anywhere. But the Chavadikeri and the Manmadanakeri, to the south of the village, situated on the irrigation lake are flooded out during the rainy season by the rising waters of the lake, and this part suffers acutely from malaria. It is necessary that the people of this locality should move out to a better site and the area suggested by the President, Union Board, is quite suitable for the purpose. I suggest that this measure be carried out on the lines suggested personally by me as soon as possible.

8. "The innumerable private manure pits in the Union, making sanitation practically impossible, should receive the attention of the Board. When a sufficiency of land has been made available for this purpose, it is misdirected

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kindness if people are not compelled to use this land for their manurial needs. I would suggest in addition, that the area be cleanly hedged in with milk hedge and be plotted out in plots of 10′ × 10′ each and leased on a hire of about As. 4 per plot per year. The income will make a welcome addition to the Union finances.

" The filling in of these manure pits is a sanitary necessity if the place is not to dwindle down to extinction in the course of time. Expenditure on this head will be far more paying than the construction of markets in the present health conditions of the Union. I suggest that prickly-pear bushes be cut and sundried and used as filling in material, over which half a foot of mud be spread on the top.

9. " The fort moat is another insanitary feature which has to be attended to by connecting up the different pits by drains and making a way for the collected water to flow away into the irrigation lake on the southern side."

GUINEA-WORM.

10. The main drinking water-supply for the village is the lake and the irrigation channel. There are two step-wells on the south-eastern side which are also used by the people of that locality. These are fruitful sources of guinea-worm. There is also one step-well in use by the Madigas on the north-eastern side which is similarly giving rise to guinea-worm.

Conversion of the former two step-wells into draw wells has been recommended in all the previous inspection notes. The question of converting the Madiga step-well has been mooted as an urgent matter this year. These measures have so far not been taken in hand.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1111 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 198 supra.]

(1)

G.O. Mis. No. 297, Financial, dated 26th March 1920.

The Government sanction the payment to the South Indian Health and Welfare Association of a grant of Rs. 25,000 during the year 1919–20. The Accountant-General is requested to place the amount at the disposal of the Secretary of the Association at an early date.

2. An additional allotment of Rs. 25,000 is sanctioned under the head '32. Miscellaneous' from the reserve at the disposal of the Financial Department.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

R. A. GRAHAM,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.
,, Secretary, South Indian Health and Welfare Association.
Copy to the Local and Municipal (Medical) Department.
,, Public Works Department.